

CLI Guide

CLI is an abbreviation for Command Line Interpreter. It is run by double-clicking on the CLI or Shell icons on the Workbench disk. It is used to manipulate files and directories, and run programs.

Under Workbench, files are represented by icons (pictures), and directories are shown as Drawers. An icon's graphics are stored in a file which has the same name as the specific file plus a ".info" suffix. Therefore, if a file does not have an associated ".info" file, it will not be visible under Workbench. These icon files can be listed and manipulated through the CLI.

Commonly used CLI commands

dir - short for "directory." Displays the files and sub-directories in the current directory. Examples:

```
1> dir
1> dir df1:
```

The first example displays files and directories in current directory, and the second displays files and directories in the top level directory of the disk in drive df1:

cd - short for "change directory." Examples:

```
1> cd
1> cd df0:system
```

The first example will display the name of the directory you're in. The second example will make the System directory on the disk in drive df0: the current directory.

copy - allows you to copy files. You can make a copy of a file by entering:

```
1> copy oldfile newfile
```

Substitute "oldfile" for the name of the file you wish to make a copy of, and "newfile" with the name you wish the copy to be called.

Multiple files can be specified with a pattern such as "#?" which mean "match anything." If you specify a directory in place of "newfile" it will place a copy of oldfile(s) with the same name(s) in the specified directory. For example:

```
1> copy ab#? df1:
```

will copy all files in the current directory which begin with "ab" into the root directory of the disk in drive df1:

Finally, by specifying directories in place of both "oldfile" and "newfile" and adding "all" at the end, all files and sub-directories will be copied. For example:

```
1> copy df0: df1: all
```

will copy all files and subdirectories on a disk in df0: to drive df1:

rename - allows you to rename a file or directory. Simply enter:

```
1> rename oldname newname
```

ed - is a text file editor. Invoked by typing:

```
1> ed filename
```

Move around the file using the cursor movement keys, and type to insert characters into the file. Use <- or Del keys to delete characters before or under the cursor respectively. Some of the simple commands are:

ESC, 'x', and RETURN - save the file if modified and exit.
ESC, 'q', and RETURN - quit without saving the file.
Hold down Ctrl and press 'b' - delete the line the cursor is on.

For more information on the CLI, refer to the AmigaDOS Reference Manual available through book stores and dealers.

Support

Western Region

5150 Pacific Coast Hwy
Suite 257
Long Beach, CA 90804
TEL: (213)498-9455
FAX: (213)597-2174

Southern Region

535-A Colonial Park Drive
Suite 100
Roswell, GA 30075
TEL: (404)587-3883
FAX: (404)587-4209

NorthEast Region

1200 Wilson Drive
West Chester, PA 19380
TEL: (215)431-9374
FAX: (215)431-9156

Midwestern Region

321 N. Clark Street
Suite 3145
Chicago, IL 60610
TEL: (312)527-4646
FAX: (312)527-1089

Dealer Support

If you have questions concerning orders or products, contact your district sales manager or support person. DO NOT CALL COMMODORE'S HEAD OFFICE. If they cannot answer your questions, they will call the head office and get back to you.

Do not refer end-users to any Commodore office. Seek answers for their questions so that you can answer subsequent customer questions.

Service Support

Authorized service centers can call 1-800-874-4811 or (215)431-9235 to receive technical servicing assistance. Parts can be ordered through 1-800-874-4799.

Commodore Business Machines, Inc.
1200 Wilson Drive
West Chester, PA 19380
TEL: (215)431-9100
FAX: (215)431-9156/9201
TLX: 510-663-0004

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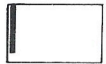
Amiga 500 Reference Guide

Product Numbers

A500 Amiga 500 computer (512K).



A501 Internal 512K RAM expansion plus battery powered clock and calendar.



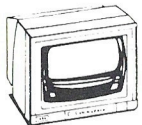
A520 Composite / RF (television) adaptor.



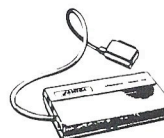
A1010 External 3.5" floppy disk drive. Can be used as a second drive for Amiga software (880K capacity) or for transferring data to and from MS-DOS format diskettes (720K capacity).



1084 Composite / RGBI / RGB Analog monitor. (S version has stereo speakers.)



A1680 1200 baud external RS232 modem.



Amiga 500 Key Features

- 68000 microprocessor.
- Custom chips for graphics display, animation, and digital four voice, two channel sound.
- 4096 colors which can be displayed simultaneously.
- 880 kilobyte 3.5" floppy disk drives.
- AmigaDOS - a multi-tasking operating system that allows you to run more than one program at once. AmigaDOS does not merely switch between programs, it allows programs to actually run simultaneously. For example, an Amiga user can be sending a file over a modem with a communications program while simultaneously writing a letter with a word processing program.
- 512K RAM expandable internally to 1 megabyte with an A501.
- Operating system (AmigaDOS) in a 256Kb ROM.
- 94 key keyboard with function keys, full numeric pad, and inverted T cursor key arrangement.
- Parallel, serial, external disk drive, analog RGB video, left and right audio outputs, keyboard and two mouse / joystick ports.
- Memory expansion up to 9 megabytes of RAM.

Supported Printers

Company	Models
Alphacom	AlphaPro 101
Apple	ImageWriter II, ImageWriter
Brother	HR15XL
CalComp	ColorMaster, ColorView
Canon	PJ1080A
Commodore	MPS1000, MPS1250
Diablo	630, Advantage D25, C150
Epson	8, 9, and 24 pin models
Howtek	PixelMaster
Hewlett Packard	DeskJet, LaserJet, PaintJet, ThinkJet
NEC	24-pin Pinwriter
Okidata	92, 192, 193, 292, 293, etc., Okimate-20
Quadram	QuadJet
Qume	LetterPro 20
Seiko *	5303, 5310, 5312
Tektronix	4693D, 4696
Toshiba	P351C, P321SL, 321SLC, 341SL, etc.
Xerox	4020

Notes

1. Printers marked with an * indicate that the driver is not included with Workbench software, but can instead be found on BIX or from the manufacturer.
2. Many additional printers are compatible with one of those listed above. A great number of printers emulate either an Epson or a Diablo. Using a driver not specifically designed for a printer may mean that some of its features are not utilized.
3. To put a driver onto your working Workbench disk or hard drive, you can issue the following command from the CLI:

1> copy driver devs:printers

("driver" should be substituted for the name of the printer driver you wish to copy.)

4. The switches on the Commodore MPS1000 must be set for "IBM" mode.
5. Companies other than Commodore provide drivers for additional printers.

How To Run Programs

1. After turning on the power you will be prompted with a picture of a hand holding a Workbench diskette*. Most application diskettes contain Workbench, so you can insert either a real Workbench diskette, or an application disk.
2. Shortly the Workbench display should appear, showing pictures (icons) representing the diskette(s) in the drive(s). Move the mouse pointer over the disk icon containing the program you wish to run and press the select (left) mouse button twice in rapid succession (known as "double clicking"). This will show you the icons representing the programs and other files on the diskette.
3. Any program can be run by simply moving the pointer over its icon and double clicking the (left) mouse button.

* Unless your system has an autobooting hard drive.

How To Use Pull Down Menus

While holding down the right mouse button (which will change the title bar of the screen to the menu categories), move the pointer over the desired menu name (a menu will appear below it), and down onto the desired command, and release the right mouse button.

How To Format A Disk

Insert a blank disk (or any disk containing data you no longer need) into any drive, and the Workbench will bring up either:

1. A disk named as "DFx:BAD" if the diskette had not been formatted before (where 'x' is the drive number, 0 being the drive where you insert a disk after power-up, and other drives are 1, 2, etc)
2. The current name of the disk (which will be lost once you have formatted the disk).

Select this disk icon (move the pointer over it and click the select [left] mouse button ONCE), and select the "Initialize" command from the Disk menu (see the section above on operating menus).

How To Copy A Diskette

With two 3.5" floppy disk drives:

1. Insert the disk to be copied (source disk) into a drive.
2. Insert the disk you wish to become a copy of the source disk (the destination disk).
3. After the icons for both disks appear, move the pointer over the icon for the original disk, hold down the select (left) button, and move the pointer (moving the icon with it) over the destination disk icon and release the button. The system may request you to put the Workbench disk back in a drive temporarily, which you should do and then re-insert the disk you removed. Click over OK with the left mouse button when you are asked to continue.

With one floppy disk drive:

1. Insert the disk you wish to be copied into the drive.
2. Select it by moving the mouse pointer over its icon and pressing the left mouse button ONCE. Select the Duplicate function from the Workbench menu.